

## WON AT BOTH FAIRS

Live Stock From Agricultural College Takes Prizes at Topeka and Hutchinson.

## THREE FIRSTS AND 2 SECONDS

Instructors at Big State Institution Were in Demand as Judges of Many Exhibits.

The college live stock started the institution's new year by winning at both Hutchinson and Topeka.

Three first prizes, one second, two thirds, and four fourths were won by the college show cattle in the live stock division of the free fair at Topeka. In addition to these prizes, King Dale, a 2-year-old shorthorn, was placed champion of all steers at the show.

Some of the best herds in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and other central states were represented at the show. The college stock won against stiff competition.

Following are the winnings of the college stock:

Two-year-old class—First on King Dale, shorthorn; fourth on Capper, Hereford.

Yearlings—Third on Beau Hessler, Hereford; fourth on Barnton Dale, shorthorn.

Calves—First on Rose Gay Lad, Angus; second on Barnton.

Herds—First on shorthorn, third on Hereford, fourth on Angus.

King Dale, shorthorn, was awarded championship.

The college made a creditable showing likewise at the state fair at Hutchinson. The winning were as follows:

Two-year-old steers, first.

Steer calves, first and second.

The animal awarded championship was King Dale.

College men were in demand as judges at both fairs. At Topeka A. M. Paterson judged the Galloway cattle and the sheep; S. C. Salmon, farm products; J. B. Fitch, Guernsey cattle; Miss Frances L. Brown, home economics products; and M. F. Ahearn, fruits. At Hutchinson Dr. C. W. McCampbell judged the horses and Albert Dickens the horticultural products.

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**Negro Saw a Saloon.**—Out of a gathering of four hundred high school and grade pupils at Belle Plaine only seven were found who had seen a saloon and hardly more than that had seen anyone intoxicated. This surprising result of Kansas prohibition was brought out at a service in commemoration of Frances Willard Day under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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**Pratt Loses by Fire.**—Fire destroyed the W. H. Thompson and Repps 3-story business block at Pratt with a loss probably of about \$50,000. This fire and three others within the last seven months have caused a loss of about \$340,000. It is believed that an incendiary is starting the fires.

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**Ask New Waterworks.**—At a mass meeting held at La Crosse, it was decided to call an election to vote on a new water works plant and 24-hour electric light service.

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**Saved a Girl From Fire.**—The presence of mind of Miss Josephine Huoni, freshman fine arts student from Kansas City, recently saved the life of her roommate, Miss Angela Gorman of Pawhuska, Okla. Miss Gorman's dress caught fire as she heated a curling iron. She and Miss Josephine Frankensburger of El Paso, Tex., smothered the flames.

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**Broke Rainfall Record.**—Rainfall records for September for the last fifty-eight years were broken last month, according to the September report of the weather station located at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The total precipitation for the month was 8.12 inches.

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**Killed in a Motor Accident.**—Peter Pomeroy, 77 years old, a Sumner county farmer since 1871, was killed at Independence recently in a motor car accident.

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**Use Traveling Classroom.**—A traveling classroom is the latest equipment which the Fort Hays, Kansas, Normal School has installed. Because he could not bring the farms of Western Kansas to the school, Prof. E. B. Matthews, head of the department of agriculture, is going to take the school to the farms. This traveling classroom is a big convertible truck, made especially for the school. Professor Matthews has made arrangements so that every farm practically within ten miles of the normal school will be open for laboratory work by the students.

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**Oil Refinery at Chanute.**—Capitalists of Chanute have organized the White Eagle Petroleum Company to refine oil at Augusta. A 25-acre site adjoining Augusta has been bought and construction will begin at once. The plant will start with a daily capacity of two thousand barrels.

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**Free Daily for Manhattan.**—The Morning Chronicle, a Democratic free daily paper, made its first appearance the other morning. It is Manhattan's third daily. Fred D. Lamb is the publisher.

## CONVICT WOMAN OF MURDER

Jury at Wellington Returns Verdict Against Mrs. Beverly—Kinsley a Bank Cashier Is Dead

After being out only thirty minutes the jury in the Mrs. Effie Beverly case at Wellington returned a verdict of first degree murder.

Mrs. Beverly shot and killed her two children, a girl and a boy, 6 and 5 years old, respectively, at the home of her father, R. V. Carpenter, near Milan, in Sumner county, on July 17. A plea of insanity was made by the defense.

Mrs. Beverly, who is 24 years old, has been divorced from her husband for three or four years. Before shooting the children as they lay asleep in bed, she wrote a note saying that if the children lived she hoped they would fall into good hands.

The preponderance of medical testimony in the trial was that the woman was sane at that time. Mrs. Beverly's mother has been in the county jail for the last year for failure to give a peace bond after her arrest for threatening the life of a neighbor at Caldwell.

"When the times comes for me to go I want to go just like that."

This statement was made the other day by James I. Brelsford, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State bank at Kinsley when he heard that a close friend had died suddenly in bed that morning. The next morning Brelsford's wife heard him gasp and when she investigated found he was dead. Mr. Brelsford was a pioneer western Kansas banker and was widely known through that section.

A perplexing incident in connection with his death was the fact that the cashier was the only one who could open the bank's vault, and it was necessary to wire the safe company to send an expert from Cincinnati.

## ALFALFA IS GOOD FOR HOGS

When Properly Fed Will Produce More Pork Per Acre Than Any Other Forage.

"Alfalfa as a feed for hogs will produce more pork per acre than any other forage crop grown in Kansas," asserts Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"By experiments conducted on the college farm," says Mr. Gatewood, "it was shown that 170 pounds of green alfalfa, cut and fed in a dry lot, was equal to 100 pounds of corn. Six pounds of corn was necessary to produce one pound of pork, so the 170 pounds of alfalfa produced 162.3 pounds of pork. Estimating that during the season an acre of alfalfa will yield 20,000 pounds of green hay, this, if cut and fed green with corn, would make 2,000 pounds of pork. Figuring the pork at 6 cents a pound, it would mean that an acre of alfalfa was worth \$120.

"In a winter experiment, 100 pounds of alfalfa hay displaced 96 pounds of corn. Five pounds of corn was necessary for one pound of pork, and therefore the 100 pound of alfalfa made 19 pounds of pork. The average annual yield for alfalfa hay is about four tons per acre. This fed in connection with corn would make 1,600 pounds of pork, or \$96 an acre for alfalfa hay.

"In an experiment on pasturing, it was shown that an acre of alfalfa pastured for 163 days produced 591.8 pounds of pork. Care should be taken not to pasture too closely as alfalfa will not stand heavy foraging. It is best to so pasture that at least two cuttings of hay may be taken off in addition to that eaten by the hogs."

**Killed in Motor Spill.**—John Bolig was killed and George Wirth severely injured when the car in which they were riding became unmanageable and overturned at Ellis the other night. Both the men lived in Ellis.

**Former Pop Leader Dead.**—Taylor Riddle, former Kansas live stock sanitary officer and the inspector for the Wichita Live Stock company, is dead at his home in Marion. He was about 60 years old.

**Robbed Longford Bank.**—The state bank at Longford, was blown open by robbers the other night and about \$500 taken. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

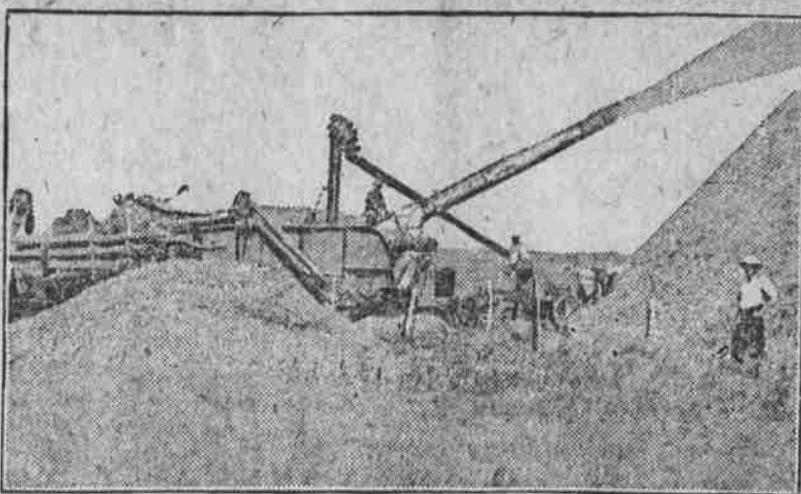
**Oil Near Emporia.**—Oil in a light flow was struck in a well on the Pixlee farm twenty miles south of Emporia the other day. Oil showed at 2,212 feet, and in fifty-five feet there has been little change in the character of the sand. Oil promoters say this is the first oil found at this depth in Kansas, outside the limits of the Augusta-Eldorado fields.

**Couple Wed 84 Years.**—The Rev. A. B. Kirkland and Mrs. Kirkland celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage at Salina recently. Both are 84 years old.

**Wichita Doctor Dead.**—Dr. E. E. Hamilton, eye, specialist of Wichita, was stricken with heart disease while at lunch in the Wayside Inn, at Drury, east of Caldwell, at noon the other day, and died an hour later, after being taken to Caldwell in a motor car.

**Train Killed Football Player.**—Ronald Goode, 17 years old, son of Mayor Goode of Marion, was killed at Florence when he fell underneath a moving train. He was a member of the Marion High School football team.

## STRAW GOOD FOR BEDDING AND FEEDING



CONSERVING STRAW ON WESTERN WHEAT FIELD.

Straw from early-cut grain, harvested without being damaged by rain, makes an excellent rough winter's feed for horses, mules and cattle. Last winter, owing to the scarcity and high price of hay, large quantities of wheat and oat straw were fed to cows and sheep. Wheat straw is fed to horses, cows and sheep; do not be sparing of it. Put enough into the racks for them to pick out the best and use what they leave each day for litter. It is sometimes a great convenience and we think economical, to cut the straw into chaff, not only to feed, but for bedding, says a writer in Baltimore American. The straw absorbs more liquid and the soiled portions can be removed more readily from the rest of the bedding—and there is less waste of straw. When cut straw and chaff are used for bedding, the manure can be easily spread with the manure spreader.

The threshing machines are now made in the Middle states, with straw cutters, the wheat, as fast as threshed, is run through the cutter and blown into the mow. The usual charge for threshing and cutting the straw is 6 to 7 cents per bushel. This is a great convenience, as it saves extra handling. Good, dry wheat straw is worth fully half the price of second-crop clover and mixed grasses cut off the wheat stubbles, or \$2.50 to \$3 per ton.

Straw should not be sold off the farm unless the money is used for buying wheat bran, cottonseed meal or flaxseed meal with the money. In the best farmed sections of Pennsylvania the wheat is mostly threshed during the winter, as the straw is wanted for feed and litter. If the straw is ricked in the yard, have the rick topped off and tied down to prevent rain damaging the straw. If the rick is properly built the straw will keep dry.

## GOOD PROTEIN FEED FURNISHED BY RAPE

Crop Can Be Sown Any Time During Summer—Not as Good as Alfalfa or Clover.

As an annual forage for hogs I have found that rape sown most any time during the summer will furnish an excellent quality of summer pasture, says a writer in an exchange. Of course alfalfa and red clover make a better forage and furnish a higher grade of feed as well as hay if not pastured too closely, but these crops are not always available and cannot be grown on short notice. Rape furnishes a good protein feed at small expense and that is what growing shoats require during the summer months, but it is sometimes a little difficult to get them started to eating rape.

I have found several ways by which to overcome this difficulty. In the first place, I prefer to sow oats with the rape. I broadcast about four pounds of rape seed to the acre, then drill in about a bushel of oats to the acre. The shoats will readily eat the green oats and in doing so are bound to get a taste of the rape, and when the taste is once acquired they will eat it readily. Another method is by feeding them a little corn in the rape patch so that in eating that they will eat some of the leaves.

I have had excellent results with successive plantings of rape in small patches fenced off with permanent fences. This makes it possible to turn the shoats on one patch a while, then when that is fed down fairly close turn them on another; this provides a patch of good tender rape for them during the entire summer. A neighbor has had good results by using a movable fence, by means of which he turns his shoats on different portions of the patch so that each portion has a chance to recover from feeding.

If it is intended to hog down a patch of corn in the fall, it will add considerable to the feeding value to sow some rape seed in the field between the rows at the time of the last cultivation of the corn. Growing shoats require muscle-building protein feeds rather than fat-producing carbohydrates. I have found corn, wheat middlings and tankage fed in self-feeders a good supplement for summer pasture.

## USING MOLASSES AS RATION FOR SWINE

Not Worth as Much, Pound for Pound, as Corn or Hominy—Good for Show Purposes.

"While molasses is somewhat palatable for pigs, it is not worth as much, pound for pound, as is corn or hominy feed, and it is not used to any great extent," says John Eyward, hog specialist at the Iowa experiment station, in answer to inquiries that have been coming to him asking about molasses as a swine ration.

A little molasses will make the feed palatable and it is right for feeding for show purposes, but the average farmer who wants to feed it should start on a small scale and not buy more than a barrel of it at first.

Feeding molasses or black strap, as it is called, comes from two different sources, either cane or beet. Feeders favor, but the most of them seem to favor the cane molasses as the better kind.

## TIME FOR FILLING SILO IS UNCERTAIN

Dry Years Bring Special Problems, but Make Receptacles More Necessary.

No rule can be laid down for filling the silo during a year of short rainfall, says C. H. Eckles of the Missouri College of Agriculture. When the corn matures normally the time to put it in the silo is when the kernels are dented and glazed, but the kernel still soft enough so it may be broken with the thumbnail. At this time the husks will generally be turning yellow at the end of the ear. Corn may be put in after it is almost dry if enough water is added.

When corn is injured by the drought it should be allowed to stand as long as there is any hope at all of its getting rain to complete its growth. If it begins to die it should be put in the silo, as by this means what feed value it contains will be saved. If it cannot be put into the silo just then it may be shocked and put in later, as tests at the Missouri agricultural experiment station have shown that shock corn makes good silage. Of course, it is not as good as that made at the usual time.

When filling the silo, remember that silage spoils if too dry or the air is not expelled by thorough tramping. The tendency of late years has been to put corn in the silo too dry. It should be moist enough to wet the feet of the men who tramp it. If too dry, add water by running it into the blower. At least two men are needed to tramp the silage at filling.

Special attention should be given to packing well around the edges. If the walls of the silo are not in good condition repairs should be made to keep out the air. If the doors do not fit well a good plan is to place a piece of tarred paper over the door on the inside, allowing it to extend about two feet on each side.

## SWEET CLOVER HAY FAVORED FOR LAMBS

Interesting Experiment Reported From Wyoming Experiment Station on Feeding.

An interesting experiment has been reported to the Wyoming station on lamb feeding.

For 14 weeks different mixtures of feed were given lambs. Those receiving sweet clover hay, corn and a small amount of oilmeal made an average gain of 80.7 pounds a head during the feeding period mentioned. The lambs fed native grass hay, oats and oil meal made but 20.3 pounds gain during the same feeding period of 14 weeks.

This is a most excellent showing for sweet clover hay and it should encourage farmers in the Southwest to sow it, not only for lambs, but for hogs, cows and beef cattle as well as for soil improvement.

Sweet clover hay is said to lose much of the bitter taste that is sometimes objectionable to animals, eating sweet clover plants green.

In the experiment mentioned above the Wyoming station explained that the sweet clover hay used in this experiment was rather coarse and stemmy, but despite this the lambs ate it readily. The conclusion was that "sweet clover hay is very nutritious, readily digestible and contains a high percentage of crude protein."

## Clever Management of Tailored Modes



If the trials of the tailor are increased because women grow constantly more exacting, his triumphs are assured because they also grow more discriminating. In the matter of street suits an achievement like that pictured is sure of appreciation. It proclaims its designer a master in the art of tailoring and alive to every new idea which has made itself evident in the styles of today.

This suit might be developed in any of the usual materials—serge, whipcord, gaberdine, broadcloth, etc., or in pile fabrics. Its skirt is plain and may be considered as authoritative as to length and width. The coat is severely plain and close fitting as to the body, with the skirt portion set on in inverted plaits. Two of these at each side are embellished with the neatest and most tailored of satin braids. It is of the approved length. The coat is beautifully adjusted to the figure, and boasts an engaging eccentricity in its manner of fastening down the front. The opening curves from neck to waistline and fastens over buttons set close together. At the waistline it meets a narrow belt which is finished at the back with two buttons.

The long sleeves with points at the wrists are finished with buttons, and the high, overlapping, crushed collar of velvet shows an original management of an accepted style. It is just these small details, managed with so much cleverness, that charm the woman who insists that her tailored suit must conform to the mode, in its general aspect.

## In Plushes and Fur Fabrics



Weavers of plushes and fur-fabrics appear to be designing their productions along independent lines this season. They have made some new departures and have turned out a number of patterns that are especially adapted to children's and misses' wear. Those who produce coats for children give a prompt indorsement to these handsome novelties in plushes, and it is likely that the coats themselves inspire an enthusiasm for the material. They have the charm of beauty and novelty, and they are durable and comfortable.

A handsome coat for a miss of eleven or so is pictured here. It is in dark brown, flecked with white. As in coats for grownups it is cut on simple lines with straight-hanging front, and the body set rather close to the figure. It is long enough to cover the dress. Coats made of these novelty fabrics must be plain, and this one tells its story in the picture. There is nothing in the way of ornament except three small metallic buttons which are set on the belt at each side of the back, and two similar buttons at the front of the narrow standing collar. An abbreviated cape might be considered as merely ornamental, but it adds something of warmth where warmth is most needed.

The "tam" of white corduroy is a happy choice in headwear to be worn with this coat, and for dress-up requirements white-topped shoes and white gloves will finish up a toilette quite above criticism. But the plush coat will give all sorts of service. Nothing will stand the strain of everyday wear better than pile fabrics of this kind.

*Julius Bottomley*

## Use of Kid.

Leather and kid as trimming are receiving serious attention from designers. This fashion will never become truly popular, but there is always a place for well cut belts, pocket flaps, collars and cuffs of leather in the smarter coats and street suits. Bright green leather waistcoats are shown for sport wear for men and they may indicate leather waistcoats for women's winter suits.